CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES-ART II. Sec. 1. The executive power shall be vested a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows: Sec. 2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person ing an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

Sec. 3. \* \* See amendment below, art

Sec. 4. The Congress may determine th time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes; which day shall be the same throughout the United States. Sec. 5. No person except a natural born citizen \* \* \* shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been four-teen years a resident of the United States. Sec. 6. In case of the removal of the Presi-

dent from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President; and such officer shall then act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected. AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION-ART. XII.

[Proposed by two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, by resolution of October, 1803, and ratified by the Legislature of three-fourths of the States, before September, 1804, in accordance with article 5th of the Constitution.]

Sec. 1. The Electors shall meet in their re spective States, and vote by ballot, for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit scaled to the seat of government of the United States, di-rected to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose imby States, the Representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of, choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the

Sec. 2. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. Sec. 3. But no person constitutionally inel gible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States. ACTS OF CONGRESS.

An Act to establish a uniform time for holding elections for electors of President and Vice President of the United States in all the States of the Union.—Passed January 23, 1845-ch. 1.

The electors of President and Vice Presideat shall be appointed in each State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November of the year in which they are to be appointed; provided that each State may by law provide for the filling of any vacancy or vacancies which may occur in its college of electors, when such college meets to give its electoral vote; and provided, also, when any State shall have held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and shall fail to make a choice on the day aforesaid, then the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day, in such manner as the State shall by law provide.

An act relating to the election of a President and Vice President of the United States, and deelaring the officer who shall act as President in cases of vacancies in the offices both of President and Vice President.—Passed March 1, 1792, ch. 8.

Section 1. \* \* \* \* Electors shall be appointed in each State for the election of President and Vice President of the United States, \* \* \* \* which electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States may by law be entitled at the time when the Presider and Vice President thus to be chosen should come into office; provided always, that where no apportionment of representatives shall have been made after any enumeration at the time to wit: "That they shall be forever disqualified of choosing electors, then the number of electors shall be according to the existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives

Sec. 2. The electors shall meet and give their votes on the first Wednesday in December, at such place in each State as shall be directed by the Legislature thereof, and the electors in each State shall make and sign three certificates of all the votes by them given, and shall seal up the same, certifying on each that a list of the votes for President and Vice President is contained therein, and shall, by writing un-der their hands, or under the hands of a majority of them, appoint a person to take charge of and deliver to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, before the first Wednesday of January next ensuing, one of the said certificates, and the said electors shall forthwith forward by the post office to the President of the Senate, at the seat of government, one other of the said certificates; and shall forthwith secure the other of the said certificates, to be delivered to the judge of that district in which the said electors shall as-

semble. Sec. 3. The executive authority of each State shall cause three lists of the names of the electors to be made and certified, and to be delivered to the electors on or before the said first Wednesday in December, and the electors lists of their votes.

Sec. 4. If a list of votes from any State shall

ment on the said first Wednesday in January, that then the Secretary of State shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose ustody such list shall have been lodged, who shall forthwith transmit the same to the seat of

government. Sec .5. Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of the electors, and the said certificates or so many of them as shall have been received, shall then be opened and the votes counted, &c. \* \* [See Constitution,

article XII, above.] Sec. 6. That in case there shall be no President of the Senate at the seat of government on the arrival of the person entrusted with the ists of the votes of the electors, then such person shall deliver the lists of votes in their custody into the office of the Secretary of State, to be sately kept and delivered over as soon as may be to the President of the Senate.

Sec. 7. [See Act of Congress of 1825, ch. 9. &c., below.

Sec. 8. If any person appointed to deliver the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, shall after accepting of his appointment, neglect to perform the services required of him by this act, he shall forfeit the sum of \$1,000. Sec. 9. In case of removal, death, resignation,

or inability both of the President and Vice Presdent of the United States, the President of the Senate, pro tempore, and in case there shall be no President of the Senate, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the time being, shall act as President of the United States until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

Sec. 10. Whenever the offices of President and Vice President shall both become vacant, the Secretary of State shall forthwith cause a notification thereof to be made to the Executive of every State, and shall also cause the same to be published in at least one of the newspapers printed in each State, specifying that electors of the President of the United States shall be appointed or chosen in the several States within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December then next ensuing,] provided there shall be the space of two months etween the date of such notification and the said first Wednesday in December: and if the term for which the President and Vice President last in office were elected shall not expire on the third day of March next ensuing, then the Secretary of State shall specify in the notification that the electors shall be appointed or chosen [within thirty-four days preceding the first Wednesday in December | in the year next ensuing, within which time the electors shall accordingly be appointed or chosen. And the electors shall meet and give their votes on the said first Wednesday in December, and the proceedings and duties of the said electors and others shall be pursuant to the directions pre scribed in this act.

[Note.-The lines in brackets in the above section are perhaps superseded by the words on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November," by the act of 1845,

ch. 1, which see above.]
Sec. 11. The only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation, of the office of President or Vice President, shall be an in strument in writing declaring the same, and subscribed by the person refusing to accept, or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State.

Sec. 12. The term of four years for which President and Vice President shall be elected shall in all cases commence on the fourth day March succeeding the day on which the vote of the electors shall have been given.

The act of 1804, ch. 50, supplementary t mediately by ballot the President. But in the above act of 1792, ch. 8, enacts "that ever choosing the President, the votes shall be taken other provision of the act [1792, ch. 8] t the above act of 1792, ch. 8, enacts "that every which this is a supplement, and which is not virtually repealed by this act, [which act embodies the provisions of the 12th amendment to the Constitution and other provisions, having a temporary operation only, in the interval previous to the ratification of said amendmen by the States, and contingent thereupon,] shall extend and apply to every election of a Presilent and Vice President of the United States nade in conformity to the above-mentioned [12th] amendment to the Constitution.

By the acts of Congress of 1825, ch. 9; 1848, ch. 166; 1849, res. No. 2, the person appointed President, if such number be a majority of the the Senate, a list of the votes for President and Vice President, shall be allowed on delivery of said list, twenty-five cents for every mile of the estimated distance by the most usual route from the place of meeting of the electors to the seat of Government of the United States, going and returning.

[Note.—It will be perceived that additional

legislation is required to make the election of President of the United States in all cases a mathematical certainty, and with a view to meet the existing defects in the Constitution and laws, the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee in Congress, Mr. Butler, of South Carolina, has given notice of a bill which provides for those cases omitted in the Constitution in which not only the President and Vice President, but also the Speaker of the House is unable to perform, or are prevented from performing, the duties of President. In that case the bill provides "that the Chief Justice shall act as President;" and if he, too, is unable then the next oldest Judge, and so on until the whole Supreme Bench is exhausted. The bill also provides for those cases in which the different provisions of the Constitution, as amended, come in apparent conflict with each other, as for instance in the case in which the Speaker of the House who is called upon to act as President is not a native of the country, the Constitution prescribing that he shall be or in which one of the officers or judges design nated to act as Chief Magistrate has not the age required by the Constitution for President. The bill also provides that the President thus called to act by the operation of law shall be President for four years, and that no new Presi-

of that period.] The Acts of Assembly Prescribing the mode of Choosing Electors of President and Vice President in Maryland, &c.

dential election shall take place before the end

The Constitution, art. 1, sec. 1, prescribes he same qualifications for voters for Presidential electors as for voters at other elections. Section 2 imposes the same penalty upon per sons bribing or attempting to bribe, directly or indirectly; and the person receiving the same to hold any office of profit or trust, or to vote at any election thereafter," in addition to the

other penalties imposed by law. The act of 1833, ch. 261, enacts that as many electors as this State shall be entitled to appoint shall be chosen by general ticket, and each voter shall have a right to vote for the whole number of electors; and in case any of the persons voted for have an equal number of votes, so as to defeat a choice between them. that the Governor shall determine by lot which shall be the electors, so as to complete the number to which the State is entitled. That "upon the meeting of the electors the place of any absent member may be supplied by the

members present." By the act of 1805, ch. 97, the Governor to receive the returns of the election for Presidential Electors, and declare the result by proclamation in the newspapers. The electors are to meet at the city of Annapolis, on the day prescribed by the act of Congress, [the first Wednesday in December, &c., and perform the duties enjoined on them by the Constitu tion of the United States and the acts of Con

By the act of 1796, ch. 41, as amended by the act of 1811, ch. 56, each Elector of President and Vice President of the United States is to be paid for every days attenance as such shall annex one of the said lists to each of the \$4, besides the accustomed itinerant charges and ferriages, which are \$4 for every twenty miles of travel, and \$1 for ferriage, being the

eral Assembly. The act of 1856, ch. 348, ap- cal ressons,) I would see the Halls of Congress propriates for the payment of the per diem and mileage of the members of the Electoral college, their officers and attendants, the sum

From the Pennsylvanian.

Let us remember that more than three nillions of bondmen, groaning under nameless woes, demand that we shall reprove each other, and that we labor for their deliverance. \* \* I tell you here to-night, that the agitation of this question of human slavery will continue while the foot of a slave presses the soil of the American Republic." - Senator Wilson, of Mas

"In conclusion, I have only to add that such in his Providence shall send-than an exten-

"The good citizen as he reads the requirements of this act-the Fugitive Slave-is filled with horror. \* \* \* Here the path of date is clear. I am bound to disobey the act. \* \*

"If peaceful means fails us, and we are driven to the last extremity where ballots are useless, then we'll make bullets effective." Tremendous applause. ]-Hon. Erastus Hop

Union, and the Union itself to the devil. If it can only exist by holding millions of human beings in the most abject and cruel system of slavery that ever cursed the earth, it was a great pity that it was ever formed, and the sooner it is dissolved the better."-H. M. Ad-

Was it not that the only hope of the slave was over the ruins of this government, and of the American church,—the dissolution of the Union was the abolition of slavery."-Stephen

"A great many people raise a cry about the Union and Constitution, as if the two were identical; but the truth is, it is the Constitution. That has been the fountain and fathe of our troubles."-Rev. Capt. Henry Ward Killen Beecher, Pastor of the Church of the Holy Rifles.

spit upon Washington, (hisses and applause.) The hissers, he said, were slaveholders in spirit, and every one of them would enslave him it they had the courage to do it. So near to Faneuil Hall and Bunker Hill, was he not permitted to say that that SCOUNDREL, George Washington, had enslaved his fellow-men."— C. L. Remond, Black Republican Orator at Fanueil Hall.

candidate making to those who have time for such things; your duty is to fight-to fight as your fathers fought-for freedom-Ohio paper. Resolved, That God helping us, we will live and labor-not only for the prevention of slavery upon the soil of Kansas, but also for its destruction from the length and breadth of the land.

Resolved, That the Union was established to secure the liberties of American citizens. When it fails to do that, our only voice can be, let the Union be dissolved .- Lowell Resolutions We are northern men, and we have a sena-

The events of the last few years and months and days have taught us the lessons of centuries. I do not see how a barbarous community and a civilized community can constitute one State. I think we must get rid of slavery or we must get rid of freedom."-R. W. Emerson at Concord.

eting of Black Republicans at Monroe, Green county, Wisconsin, on the 32nd ult: "Resolved, That it is the duty of the North, in case they fail in electing a President, and a Congress that will restore freedom to Kansas. to revolutionize the Government."

"I have said, and take this occasion to re peat that rather than consent that the curse of human chattledom should be taken into Kansas and Nebraska, I would prefer to see the political elements crumble into dissolution."-Cleve

"I have no doubt but that the free and slave States ought to be separated."-New York

ed and you and I must do it. \* bring the parties of the country into an effec tive aggression upon slavery."- Wm. H. Seward.

nion."-Rev. T. Foss.

"The North must separate from the South and organize her own institutions on a sure

"Resolved, That the repeated aggressions of ened for the subjugation of the northern free man to do the behests of the southern task master.

" Resolved, That the time has come when i becomes the North to stand a unit, and to the question, Freemen or Slaves? return the emphatic answer of Patrick Henry, "Give me liberty or give me death."—Reading (Mass.)

"The Union is not worth supporting in conection with the South."-Horace Greeley.

"In the Pittsburg Convention, a few months ago, after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy. "The Rev. Mr. Brewer, of Connecticut, said ne was in favor of using fire-arms, and fight

"Rev. Mr. Chandler said he believed that Sharpe's rifles were the best peace makers; there was no danger too many of them would

"Rev. Mr. Lovejoy was willing to go either as a captain or private. He would use Sharpe's rifles, and fire with good aim !"

Henry Ward Beecher said :-"I hold it to be an eperlasting disgrace to

shoot at a man and not hit him! "The champions of freedom will see that the slaveholders are kept busy-and they will see that the slaves are liberated and put in a con

In one of the churches of Detroit, "a fear ess and faithful minister of Christ"-as the Tribune terms him-preached an Abolition sermon, in which he remarked as follows:

Before I would see popular sovereignty wrested by force from the people of the Terri tories, (referring to the determination of the authorities to enforce obedience to the laws,) would have the plains of Kansas silent with universal death. Before I would have the lips of our Senators and Representatives sealed in craven silence by the hand of Southern violence, (referring to the castigation bestowed not have been received at the seat of govern- same that is now paid to members of the Gen- upon Sumner by Brooks for personal not politi-

ankle deep in blood."

Thus he (Rev. Dr. Kirk,) only pointed to the thunder cloud that hung over us. "God," said he, "may avert it. Man cannot avert it. Coaxing, compromise, letting alone, are all too late. Mr. Brooks is nothing in this matter, Mr. Douglas is nothing in this matter. The doctrine that a negro is not a man and the doctrine that the negro is a man have now come to the death struggle, and the nation will heave with every convulsive struggle of the contest. Neither will yield until a continent has been swept with the deluge of civil war."-Traveler's report of Rev. Dr. Kirk's speech. At the meeting of the Emigrant Aid Society,

Rev. Mr. James, of Worcester, said:
"He had no faith in the resolutions pas by large meetings, and believed that paper resolutions would do no good unless ramned

down the barrel of a gun with powder and Rev. Mr. Snow, of Lowell, endorsed the sentiments uttered by his brother Christian, and said that he was ready to follow him to martyrdom.

"I love the Union-and the time has come

when we must declare we love freedom BETTER THAN THE UNION!"—Ex-Lieutenant Governor Ford, of Ohio.

"No man has a right to be surprised at this state of things. It is just what we (Abolitionists and Disunionists) have attempted to bring about. There is merit in the Republican party. It is the first SECTIONAL party ever organized in this country. It does not its own face, and it calls itself national; but it is not national-it is sectional. The Republican party is a party of the North pledged against the South."-Wendell Phillips.

"This Union is a lie. The American Union is an imposture, a covenant with death and an agreement with hell. \* \* I AM FOR ITS OVERTHROW! \* \* Up with the flag of disunion, that we may have a free and glorious Republic of our own, and when the hour shall come the hour will have arrived that shall vitness the overthrow of slavery."-William Lloyd Garrison.

"The times demand and we must have an ANTI-SLAVERY CONSTITUTION, AN ANTI-SLAVERY BIBLE, AND AN ANTI-SLAVERY GOD."-Anson Burlingame, member of Congress from Massachusetts

"I am willing, in a certain state of circumstances, TO LET THE UNION SLIDE .- Nathaniel

"In the case of the alternative being presented of the continuance of slavery or a dissolution of the Union, 'I am for dissolution, and I care not how quick it comes."-Rufus P.

"On the action of this convention the fate of the country; if the Republicans fail at the ballot box, we will be forced to drive back the slaveocracy with fire and sword."-James Wat-

"I pray daily that this accursed Union may be dissolved, even if blood have to be spilt. -Blabk Republivan Clergyman at Pough-"We earnestly request that Congress at its

present session, will take such initiary measures for the speedy, peaceful, and equitable disso-lution of the Union, as the exigencies of the case may require."-Black Republican.

"At a recent Black Republican meeting in Auburn, Fred. Douglass said, among other the embarrassment in which the Sage of things, that it was the duty of every slave to cut his master's throat."

"I almost hope to hear that some of their lives (emigrants to Kansas,) have been sacrificed, for it seems as if nothing but that would rouse the Eastern States to act."-Cor. of the New York Tribune.

"I sincerely hope a civil war may soon burst upon the country. I want to see American slavery abolished in my day-it is a legacy I have wish to leave to my children; then my most no fervent prayer is that England, France and Spain may speedily take this slavery accursed nation into their special consideration; and when the time arrives for the streets of the cities of this 'land of the free and home of the The following resolution was adopted at a brave' to run with blood to the horses' bridles, if the writer of this be living, there will be one heart to rejoice at the retributive justice of Heaven. This, of course, will be treason in the eyes of doughfaces in this land. Well, they are familiar with Dr. Henry's celebrated prescription- make the most of it."- W. O.

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a survile insurrection in the South-when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master-when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the cities and towns of the South, and blot out the last vestige of slavery; and though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet I will hail it as the dawn of a political millienium."-Joshua R. Giddinas.

DUCHANAN AND BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRATIC CLUB OF THE DIS-RICT OF COLUMBIA.—Hereafter, and until the end of the Campaign, the CLUB ROOMS will be open every evening, (Sundays excepted,) until 10 o'clock, for the despatch of business.

C. INGLE,

Recording Secretary aug 11-3t

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tual in their attendance.

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From the Washington Union. Grand Union Rally in Kentucky.

in Kentucky, on Saturday last. It was a union barbecue, where several thousand Kentucky freemen and several hundred Kentucky ladies assembled in a beautiful grove to consult to gether upon the momentous crisis which is now upon the country. Hon. Richard H. Stanton called the meeting to order, and introduced Col. George B. Hodge, an old-line Whig, who said he could see no other party in the field which stood upon a broad national and union basis but that whose candidates were Buchanan and Breckinridge. When Colonel Hodge had concluded his able and interesting address Col. Stanton introduced "James B. Clay, the son of the immortal Harry of the West. At this announcement there rose a wild shout of enthusiasm and joyful welcome from the vast multitude. The ladies rose from their seats and waved their hankderchiefs. Mr. Clay came that we must confine ourselves to a few passages of his masterly speech:

"Mr. Clay said that he was a quiet farmer. who had taken but little part in public affairs. He was a comparative stranger in his own State. There were not a half dozen familiar faces in the great crowd before him. But he had been calumniated by the press—he had been denied the right, unless at the hazard of the most bitter and malignant personal detraction, of taking that course in political affairs which his judgment and conscience approved. He had been painted as a monster of political tergiversation and infidelity-his own and the heart-strings of his family had been torn by the vile abuse to which he had been subjected. He now appeared before them to show what manner of man he was, to justify to his fellowcountrymen the consistency and honor of his conduct.

" Mr. Clay proceeded to say that he had no blood in his veins which did not flow in an honorable channel and from an honored source. It was not in the nature of his race to be faithless and treacherous. There was none of that race but had borne a true and patriotic heart in his bosom. An uncle had fallen gallantly struggling against the savages at the river Raisin. Many now present remembered that gallant man who bedewed the dark and bloody ground with his heart's blood. A brother had fallen at Buena Vista, fighting for the honor and flag of his country; and, even when dis abled and prostrate from many wounds, when last seen he still resisted and combatted the enemies of his country. Last and greatest of his name-greatest that had ever been or ever would be-his father, had lived for his country and for the Union-had exhausted his days in the service of thee republic, and had imposed on all who were connected with him, as their highest and most sacred duty, to give their best efforts to the maintenance of that cause to which his great heart and talents were so long consecrated.

"In the performance of this object, Mr. Clay said he came there to strike one blow for the Union. He then proceeded to show that the banner of the Whig party had been furled and laid upon his father's grave.

"Mr. Clay then proceeded to state that he had clung to the old party in its dying, as he had in its prosperous moments, and when its final dissolution was proclaimed he looked around to see where he should go. He felt himself in Marshfield once found himself. He had entertained opinions in favor of native Americanism, and had published the first articles that had ever appeared in Kentucky on that subject. So, hearing that there was a party organized on that idea, and which at the same time proclaimed very high-toned and patriotic national objects and spirit, though he entertained much repugnance to secret societies, he was persauded to present himself for interro gation at the portals of one of the lodes of the so-called American order. As the obligation of secrecy had been removed from all persons in reference to that order, he felt justified in stating what there occurred. He was asked what was his name, where he was born, what religion he professed, what was the religion of his wife; and, finally, would he not bind himself never to vote for a Roman Catholic? When this question was put to him he withdrew in disgust. That was no place-no party-for him. What, then, was he to do? He looked around again to see if there was not a chance for the resurrection of the Whig party. Not a gleam of hope enlivened the gloom of the horizon. Under these circumstances, his next thought and inquiry were, in what ranks could he, in his humble way, contribute most to the maintenance of the Union and of a national party? He saw no other place for him to stand upon but in the ranks of the party which alone maintained an or ganization in all the States-which stood upon national and Union ground-which alone was able to present a powerful resistance to the sectional party whose success he believed would involve the disruption of this confede-

"After speaking in high terms of Mr. Fillmore.

but showing that he stood no chance for an election. "Mr. Clay proceeded to urge upon his old Whig friends, the companions and constituents of his father, to rally around that banner which he had spent his life in upholding-the banner of the Union. He was ready to follow the Whig standard as the Douglas followed the heart of Bruce-as long as it waved. But that flag was no longer to be seen on the battle field. It might yet be unfurled. After death there was the ressurrection. But at present there was no Whig organization, and the only party of the Union was that of which Buchanan and Breckinridge were the candidates.

"Mr. Clay referred to the attempt to implicate Mr. Buchanan in the charge of bargain and corruption. On that subject he proposed to take the testimony of his own father, and he read from Mr. Clay's letter to show that Mr. Buchanan had conducted himself in that affair as a man of truth and honor; he should be lieve what his father said before others. Be sides the evidence he had read, there was other testimony bearing on the same point. In feeling and eloquent terms he referred to the heavy weight of that charge against his father, and how gallantly and bravely he had borne it. Thank God it died before his father! and now he was proud to say that there lived not the man who would whisper it. But Mr. Buchanan was free from all connection with the matter. "Mr. Clay concluded with an eloquent appeal to his fellow-citizens, especially old line Whigs, to give their cordial support to the Union ticket—to Buchanan and Breckinridge."

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CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE, yesterday, Mr. Dowglas, from There was a great gathering and union of la the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Douglas, from Democrats and National Whigs near Maysville, the Committee on Territories, made an adverse report on the House bill, proposing to re-organize the Territory of Kansas, and the Senate laid the

bill upon the table. The Senate likewise disagreed to the House proviso in relation to Kansas, to the bill for the support of the legislative, judicial, and executive

departments of the government. . A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. BIGLER, calling for the accounts of Colonel Fremont, while the latter was employed in California

as an agent of the Government. Other business of a public character was trans-

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, a message was received from the President, returning, with his objections, the bill making appropriations for the improvement of the Desmoines river. The forward and addressed the meeting. We regret | House then re-passed the bill, the veto to, the contrary-yeas 130, nays 54.

The House adhered to their amendment (with a modification) restricting the appropriations for Kansas to the army bill.

They passed the Post Office and Light-hous

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our republican system of government. Those great conservative ideas will always find expression in the columns of the journal which the undersigned is about to establish.

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